Office Action Dated: June 23, 2008

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) A compound of formula (I)

$$\underset{L \rightarrow N}{\overset{QR^5}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{H}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R^1}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R^2}{\overset{R^4}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R}{\overset{Q}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R}{\overset{Q}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R}{\overset{Q}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R}{\overset{Q}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R}{\overset{Q}{\overset{Q}{\longleftarrow}} - \underset{R}{$$

a stereochemically isomeric form thereof, an N-oxide form thereof, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salt thereof, wherein

-R1-R2- is a bivalent radical of formula

-O-CH ₂ -O-	(a-1),
-O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	(a-2),
-O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -O-	(a-3),
-O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	(a-4),
-O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -O-	(a-5),
-O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	(a-6),
-O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -O-	(a-7),
-O-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-CH2-	(a-8),

wherein in said bivalent radicals optionally one or two hydrogen atoms on the same or a different carbon atom may be replaced by C_{1-6} alkyl or hydroxy,

- R3 is hydrogen, halo, C1-6alkyl or C1-6alkyloxy;
- R4 is hydrogen, halo, C₁₋₆alkyl; C₁₋₆alkyl substituted with cyano, or C₁₋₆alkyloxy;

C1_6alkyloxy; cvano; amino or mono or di(C1_6alkyl)amino;

- R⁵ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl, and the -OR⁵ radical is situated at the 3- or 4-position of the piperidine moiety;
- L is a radical of formula

wherein each Alk is C1-12alkanediyl; and

R6 is arvl:

R7 is aryl;

X is O, S, SO₂ or NR⁸; said R⁸ being hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl;

R9 is aryl;

- Y is a direct bond, O, S, or NR¹⁰ wherein R¹⁰ is hydrogen or C₁₋₆alkyl; and aryl represents phenyl substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently selected from hydroxycarbonyl.
- (Currently Amended) <u>The [[A]]</u> compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein the –OR⁵ radical
 is situated at the 3-position of the piperidine moiety having the trans configuration.
- (Currently Amended) <u>The [[A]]</u>compound as claimed in claim 2 wherein the absolute configuration of said piperidine moiety is (3S, 4S).
- (Currently Amended) <u>The [[A]]</u>compound as claimed in <u>claim 1 any of claims 1 to 3</u> wherein L is a radical of formula (b-2) wherein Alk is C₁₋₄alkanediyl, and R⁷ is aryl wherein aryl is phenyl substituted with hydroxycarbonyl.
- (Currently Amended) <u>The [[A]]</u> compound as claimed in claim 4 wherein Alk is 1,3-propanedlyl or 1,4-butanedlyl.
- (Currently Amended) <u>The [[A]]</u>compound as claimed in claim 5 wherein R⁷ is aryl
 wherein aryl is phenyl substituted with hydroxycarbonyl situated at the 3- or 4-position of
 the phenyl moiety.
- (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically
 acceptable carrier and a therapeutically active amount of a compound according to <u>claim</u>
 lany of claims 1 to 6.
- 8. (Canceled)
- 9. (Canceled)
- 10. (Original) A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) wherein
 - a) an intermediate of formula (II) is reacted with an carboxylic acid derivative of formula (III) or a reactive functional derivative thereof;

$$L = N \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} OR^5 \\ CH_2 = NH_2 \end{array}}_{(III)} + HO \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} R^4 \\ R^1 \end{array}}_{R^2} + R^3 \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} (I) \\ R^1 \end{array}}_{R^2}$$

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> b) an intermediate of formula (IV) is N-alkylated with an intermediate of formula (V), in a reaction-inert solvent and, optionally in the presence of a suitable base;

$$L-W + H-N \longrightarrow CH_2-N-C \longrightarrow R^4$$

$$(IV) \qquad (V) \qquad (V)$$

wherein in the above reaction schemes the radicals -R¹-R²-, R³, R⁴, R⁵, and L are as defined in claim 1 and W is an appropriate leaving group:

- c) or, compounds of formula (I) are converted into each other following art-known transformation reactions; or if desired; a compound of formula (I) is converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, or conversely, an acid addition salt of a compound of formula (I) is converted into a free base form with alkali; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.
- 11. (New) A method for the treatment of 5HT₄ related disorders comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.
- 12. (New) A method for treating patients suffering from gastrointestinal conditions comprising administering to the patient an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1

gastrointestinal

3.5. (New) A method for treating hypermotility, irritable bowel syndrome, constipation or diarrhea predominant IDS, pain and non-pain predominant IBS and bowel hypersensitivity comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

